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VINCENNES -
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Indiana Memorials

Free Press Memorial In Vincennes

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

LINCOLN-FREE PRESS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

Incorporated

VINCENNES, INDIANA

Dedicated to the Restoration of
the First Newspaper Plant in the
Indiana Territory and to the
Preservation of a Free Press

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

HON. CURTIS G. SHAKESPEARE

Former Chief Justice, Supreme
Court of Indiana; Former
Executive Presiding Judge, U. S.
Military Tribunals, Nurnberg,
Germany

DR. ISAAC K. BECKES

President, Vincennes University.

Ross H. GARRIGUS

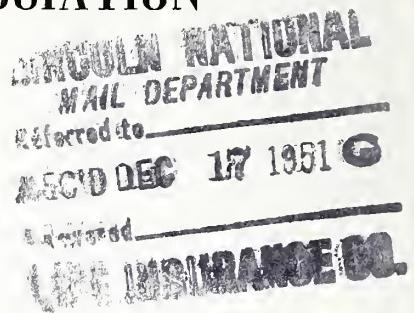
Editor, Vincennes Sun-
Commercial

HOWARD R. BURNETT

President, Old Post Association
For The Preservation And
Restoration of Historic Vincennes

MRS. FLORENCE G. WATTS

Past Regent, Francis Vigo
Chapter, Daughters Of The
American Revolution



Fellow Indianans:

This Association addresses you confident that you, too, believe in its aims and that you will want to join us in attaining its objectives. Read thoughtfully, then, please.

In planning the restoration of the Elihu Stout Print Shop in Vincennes, a little known incident in the life of Abraham Lincoln came to light: On March 6th, 1830 young Lincoln first saw a printing press in the Stout Shop, then the publication office of the "Western Sun & General Advertiser", the first newspaper published in the Indiana Territory. Lincoln was quick to evaluate the vast potential of the printed word. Fascinated, he assisted Stout for several days. Years later Lincoln referred to the incident and jokingly said "I almost became a printer. I guess I would have made a better printer than I have a lawyer."

Here in Vincennes the two Great Emancipators met. Each by different methods has wrought changes in the thinking of people. Lincoln has passed on in glorious and honored memory, but a free press remains as the great bulwark against the forces of corruption. This cherished freedom must ever be preserved. The Elihu Stout Print Shop, restored and memorialized, can be a rallying point for the youth of America. Here they can be organized into a mighty crusade for the preservation of a free and independent press. This purpose looms large in the Association's program.

Your contribution to the Elihu Stout Print Shop Restoration Fund will be helpful and encouraging. It will entitle you to inclusion in the Founders' Scroll, to be incorporated in the restored structure, for posterity to read and note. Work is starting shortly.

Please be as generous as you can.

For a free press and all it represents,

Very sincerely yours,

LINCOLN-FREE PRESS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

To
BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
LINCOLN-FREE PRESS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, INC.
Vincennes, Indiana

The undersigned wishes to make a contribution of \$..... to the Building Fund for the restoration, under your direction and auspices, of the Elihu Stout Printing Office at Vincennes, Indiana, and to so preserve to posterity an authentic replica of the first newspaper publishing office in Indiana and where, in March 1830, the then young Abraham Lincoln first saw a printing press and the operation of printing a newspaper and to furthering the other objectives of your Association as outlined in your prospectus.

Remittance is made herewith

or

Remittance will be made on or about.....

Please make checks or money orders payable to the Lincoln-Free Press Memorial Association, Inc.

Name.....

Address.....

City and State.....

Date.....

LINCOLN-FREE PRESS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

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Chapter, Daughters Of The
American Revolution

December 28, 1951

Please address any reply to
252 Passaic Street
Hackensack, New Jersey

Dr. Louis A. Warren
Lincoln National Life Foundation
Ft. Wayne 1, Indiana

Dear Dr. Warren:

First, I want to thank you for the courtesies you extended me
last Friday when there.

Under date of December 20th your secretary sent me some back numbers
of LINCOLN LORE, which I was indeed pleased to receive. I assure
you that a file will be established for them. Already I have
noted interesting details in going over them. I shall thank you
very much if you place my name on your mailing list to receive
future issues, and especially the one where you expect to mention
our Vincennes project. To the extent that you may deem it appropriate,
it would be of great value to the proposition if it were
emphasized that the restoration is one that will be made possible
by the contribution of Indiana citizens and natives, and that the
more of them there are, the broader should be its interest to
Indians. Obviously, the more they are in number the sooner
the restoration can be started and completed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES of December 21st carried an article relative
to a presentation of original manuscript of Lincoln's first draft
of the Emancipation Proclamation. The clipped article is sent
herewith for your information.

I am also taking steps to procure a glossy print of Albert T.
Reid's pen drawing of Lincoln for your collection. It is the
one that Mrs. John A. Logan wrote to Mr. Reid about in her own
handwriting in 1922 I believe it was, stating that the likeness
was one of the best she had ever seen of Lincoln. I shall also
provide you with a phostatic copy of this letter. Mr. Reid still
has the original.

With all good wishes for the New Year, I remain

Very sincerely yours
Ralph F. Meeks
Ralph F. Meeks

R
F
M

LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Number 1193

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

February 18, 1952

LINCOLN'S MEMORIES OF PRINCETON, INDIANA

Abraham Lincoln's trip to New Orleans in 1828 and his visits to the nearby towns of Boonville, Rockport and Troy comprise about all we know with reference to his travels as a youth while living in Indiana. However, he did spend one day in Princeton, a county seat town about 40 miles from his home.

Ninety-one years ago on the very day of the month this bulletin is dated Lincoln was in Lafayette, Indiana, on his way to be inaugurated at the nation's capital. When one of the members of the Lafayette welcoming committee, Robert Stockwell, was introduced to the President elect Mr. Lincoln inquired, "Are you a relative of the Stockwells who formerly lived in Princeton, Indiana?" When Stockwell answered in the affirmative Mr. Lincoln volunteered this reminiscence, "When I was a boy about fifteen years of age I took some wool to Princeton to be carded. As I entered the village, I was struck with a quaint sign on the corner of the public square. It stood out in bold relief, ROBERT STOCKWELL, MERCHANT. It was the first time in my life that I had seen gold lettering on a sign and hence I was strongly impressed. I have never forgotten it."

Stockwell remarked that he was the same Robert Stockwell who was then a merchant at Princeton but many years ago had changed his place of business to Lafayette.

However retentive Lincoln's memory may have been in recalling the golden lettered sign upon hearing the name Stockwell, down deep in his heart were other memories which featured the Princeton visit—something much more attractive than the gold lettering had been brought to mind by another resident of the town he chanced to meet many years before.

Lincoln on one occasion attended a Whig barbecue at Carmi, Illinois, and on the following day accompanied Edwin B. Webb and his daughter to Mt. Carmel where Miss Webb was to attend school. Mt. Carmel was just across the Indiana state line in Illinois and only about ten miles from Princeton. After Lincoln had made a speech at the Mt. Carmel Whig meeting a man by the name of John M. Lockwood was introduced to Lincoln as a Hoosier from Princeton which drew from Lincoln this comment: "So you're from Princeton?" He pondered a moment and then added, "Well I was in Princeton myself once but it was a good many years ago." Following up these introductory statements, Lincoln reviewed a reminiscence that had smouldered in his memory. Lockwood reports his story in these words:

"A good many years ago when I was a boy I rode there from my home across the country on a flea-bitten gray mare, with a bunch of wool which my mother had sent

along to have carded. There was nothing so remarkable about such a journey in those days and I might in the course of time have forgotten it but for one incident. While waiting for the wool carder I strolled about the village and happened to pass on the street a very beautiful girl—the most bewitching creature it seemed to me I had ever seen. My heart was in a flutter. The truth is, I was so thoroughly captivated by the vision of maidenly beauty that I wanted to stop in Princeton forever, and that it was with only the greatest difficulty that I succeeded in persuading myself to leave the place at all. When I finally overcame my passionate yearning and set out on the long journey homeward it was with the fixed purpose to return." Lockwood inquired, "Did you return to meet the girl?" "No unfortunately I did not," replied Lincoln and continued, "What prevented my return I do not now recall but so deep an impression had the Princeton girl made on me I remember it was several years before her image was effaced from my mind and heart."

Lockwood heard the romantic tale through and then informed Lincoln that he was the young man at the mill who had carded the wool on that eventful day.

Lockwood had also recalled some incidents associated with the story which supplements what Lincoln remembered. Lockwood recalled that because of the very long distance which the gauky youth about his own age had come for the wool carding he put his work ahead of some others when it was customary for each to wait his turn. Lincoln had brought 18 pounds of wool and the charge for carding was three pounds. Lockwood also remembered that after Lincoln had watched the carding process awhile he sauntered up town. Upon his return he mentioned the beautiful girl he had seen and had learned that her name was Julia Evans. He wanted to know more about her. Lockwood said that he told him "She is a niece of my employer, James Evans" and "she is not only the handsomest but one of the best girls in town . . . and admittedly the village belle."

Possibly Lincoln's visit to Princeton was also recalled when he went to Congress in 1847 and found that one of the representatives from Indiana was Elisha Embree of Princeton. Lincoln and Embree became close personal friends and "occupied contiguous seats in the house." The fact that they were both originally from Southern Indiana and both Whigs gave them much in common to talk about. Later on in 1849 when Lincoln was seeking the general land office appointment for Illinois, he asked his friend Embree in a letter written on May 25, 1849, to write President Taylor in his behalf.

Among the many interesting journeys which Lincoln must have made in those early Hoosier days, next to the New Orleans experience he seems to have best remembered the visit to Princeton.

LINCOLN-FREE PRESS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

Incorporated

VINCENNES, INDIANA

May 6, 1952

Dedicated to the Restoration of
the First Newspaper Plant in the
Indiana Territory and to the
Preservation of a Free Press

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

HON. CURTIS G. SHAKE
Former Chief Justice, Supreme
Court of Indiana; Former
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Military Tribunals, Nurnberg,
Germany

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President, Vincennes University.

ROSS H. GARRIGUS
Editor, Vincennes Sun-
Commercial

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For The Preservation And
Restoration of Historic Vincennes

MRS. FLORENCE G. WATTS
Past Regent, Francis Vigo
Chapter, Daughters Of The
American Revolution

Dr. Louis A. Warren
Director, The Lincoln National Life Foundation
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Dr. Warren:

Many organizational details have been thrashed out since I visited you in December and soon other important milestones are due to be reached.

For one thing, we hope to have the printing press there which is now in Philadelphia. That press, from all we have been able to establish, is an exact duplicate of the one Stout used in his shop in 1804.

Mr. Reid is now retouching his painting that is to hang in the restored Stout shop.

We hope to have the press and painting assembled for an exhibit in Vincennes in connection with an early effort to raise from \$3,000 to \$6,000 in that community. Planning the show is under way and a week set for it soon will be announced. Mr. Eugene C. Pulliam has agreed to match any sum of contributions raised in Vincennes up to around \$5,000. This important news in fund raising should put us well on our way to success. We feel sure we shall be able to procure the needed funds to insure the restoration and its furnishings. I expect to spend considerable time in Indiana during the next few months in fund raising by personal solicitation, covering the state to the extent that may be necessary.

In connection with rounding out the organization, it has been decided to expand the Board of Trustees to eleven members adding to the five listed on this letterhead. Of the six remaining to be added, Messrs. Pulliam and Wray E. Fleming have accepted invitations. Mr. Howard C. Shepherd (Vincennes born), President, The National City Bank, New York, also has been invited. He has promised to make a contribution, and we now await his answer about becoming a board member. He is a very busy man as you would know, but we do hope he will join us. He is a Trustee of DePauw University and is known to have an interest in Indiana's progress. I am sure he will be helpful with that large group of Indians residing outside the state who have made good in the world of affairs.

We plan also to invite Dr. Howard H. Pecham and Dr. Herman B. Wells. If I recall correctly, the latter was your suggestion. Judge Shake and Mr. Pulliam concurred in the suggestion. If these gentlemen accept we then would have ten very desirable members, and of course

in any expansion to create statewide representation, we have always felt that you should be included to round out our group. If any of the four now being invited cannot serve, we should like to have your recommendation of someone who might. We received a small contribution from Fred Miller, Editor, South Bend. It has been suggested that he is Board material. We never heard from Helene Foellinger or the banker in Fort Wayne suggested by you. Also we have never had any peeps out of Mr. Gibson at Vincennes, but when I see him personally he may open up.

We do not expect members of the board to be called upon for time to be expended in detail work. Their attention to matters of policy and attendance at board meetings when convenient would suffice. But of course, if any board member wants to pitch in and help to make the project a quicker success, we should welcome that too.

More news later as matters unfold.

Very sincerely yours



Ralph F. Meeks
For the Board
Temporarily at
254 West 47th Street
New York 36, New York.

R
F
M

ESTABLISHED 1838
THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY INC.
PUBLISHERS . . INDIANAPOLIS 7

D. L. CHAMBERS
PRESIDENT

November 5, 1952

Hon. Curtis G. Shake, President
Lincoln-Free Press Memorial Association
Vincennes, Indiana

Dear Mr. Shake:

As head of an institution that has had a modest share in upbuilding the fine old legend of Vincennes, I am very much pleased to lend a hand in the effort to perpetuate that legend. It was in 1900 that our publishing house presented Maurice Thompson's romantic novel, Alice of Old Vincennes, to the reading world, and we are still proud of it! The story did as much as anything else, I dare say, to establish the historical background of your community.

Since that original printing, your local community has restored the fine old Harrison house, and preserved the Territorial Capitol building. Also, since Alice so vividly impressed its legions of readers, the State and the Nation have joined in setting up the magnificent George Rogers Clark Memorial.

Restoration of the Elihu Stout printing and publishing house, first in the Northwest Territory, primitive as it was, seems to me to be a fitting next step in the program to preserve the Vincennes and Old Northwest picture for posterity. The free press was a vital factor in life back in those days, and it is just as vitally important today. The little Stout shop, with its Lincoln connotation, will be a refreshing reminder of that fact for the thousands of "pilgrims" who come to Vincennes every year, to see the memorials and the old Cathedral with its relics of pioneer days.

Mr. Stout's Western Sun has left a lineal descendant in the Vincennes Sun-Commercial, which uses the woodcut of Mr. Lincoln studying the old press in 1830. This moves me to say that if the future President had passed through Indianapolis eight years later, he could have seen the beginnings of Bobbs-Merrill, - for our house, still going, was founded way back yonder.

Cordially yours,

DLC-S

Lawrence Chambers

This circular, "HISTORIC VINCENNES", provides original information concerning the objectives of this association. Below will be found data to bring it up to date.

Board of Governors

In addition to a Board of Trustees, there is now in process of formation, a 15-member Board of Governors. Chiefly it will comprise Indiana press leaders geographically distributed. Names of those who have accepted invitations to serve follow:

Ed J. Fehn, retired, former president, Evansville Courier, Evansville
Wray E. Fleming, general counsel, Hoosier State Press Ass'n, Inc., Indianapolis
Walter Lekrone, editor, Indianapolis Times, Indianapolis
John C. Mellett, management representative, Pub. Serv. Co. of Ind., Plainfield
Stephen C. Noland, editor and publisher, The Marion County Mail, Indianapolis
Eugene C. Pulliam, publisher, The Indianapolis Star and The News, Indianapolis
Albert T. Reid, owner, Albert T. Reid Syndicate, New York
Hon. Henry F. Schricker, Governor, State House, Indianapolis
Howard C. Shepherd, president, The National City Bank of New York, New York
Dr. Herman B. Wells, president, Indiana University, Bloomington.

The Board of Governors will function in matters relating to the uses to which the completed memorial may be put in freedom of the press observances.

Plan of Financing

The budget for all purposes is \$25,000. Vincennes' quota is \$5,000. Local fund-raising is in final stages. When finished a pledge of \$2,500. becomes payable. Approximately \$17,000 is now being solicited from the historically and philanthropically minded of Indiana, from the printing industry, the typographical unions, and from persons of Indiana birth and rearing residing outside the state.

11-10-52

LINCOLN-FREE PRESS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, Inc., P. O. Box 601, Vincennes, Indiana.

LINCOLN-FREE PRESS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

Incorporated

VINCENNES, INDIANA

P. O. Box 601

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For The Preservation And
Restoration of Historic Vincennes

MRS. FLORENCE G. WATTS
Past Regent, Francis Vigo
Chapter, Daughters Of The
American Revolution

November 13, 1952

Dr. Louis A. Warren
Director, The Lincoln National Life Foundation
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Dr. Warren:

It just came to our attention that you will be
here on the 19th to address a meeting, the Fort-
nightly Club dinner, I believe it was stated.

On this trip could you not spare the time to have
luncheon with Judge Shake and me? We should not like
to have you in our midst with the occasion going un-
marked as far as this association is concerned.

As to our project, we are in the final stages of
Vincennes fund-raising. Our local goal is \$5,000.
When we certify that we have reached it, Mr. Pulliam
has pledged to donate \$2,500. We have another pledge
of \$500 to collect also when we reach our local goal.
Approximately \$600 has come in from various points
around the state. So far we have not done a great
deal of promotional work in state-wide directions
except with the heads of organizations. Judging by
the interest shown, such speak optimistically about
what their units may be able to provide. As matters
now appear, we feel sure that we shall be able to
obtain our entire budget of \$25,000 without too much
difficulty. We shall keep abreast of promotional
development and trust for results that will permit
us to start work on the memorial early next spring.

Hoping you will be able to visit with us when you
are here and awaiting your advices with interest, we are

Very sincerely yours

Ralph F. Meeks
Ralph F. Meeks

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SPECIAL DELIVERY

November 17, 1952

Mr. Ralph F. Meeks
Lincoln-Free Press Memorial Association
Vincennes, Indiana.

My dear Mr. Meeks:

I will not arrive in Vincennes until after dinner Wednesday evening. I will address Vincennes University the next morning and will speak at the Bedford Rotary Club at noon. I doubt whether there will be time for a conference.

Very truly yours,

LAW:mm

Director

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To
BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
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Vincennes, Indiana

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Remittance is made herewith

or

Remittance will be made on or about.....

Please make checks or money orders payable to the Lincoln-Free Press Memorial Association, Inc.

Name.....

Address.....

City and State.....

Date.....

INDIANA HISTORY BULLETIN



C O N T E N T S

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for MAY 1954

volume 31

number 5

Published Monthly by
the INDIANA HISTORICAL BUREAU Indianapolis

ELIHU STOUT'S PRINT SHOP

IN JULY, 1804, Elihu Stout established his printing press on St. Louis (now First) Street in Vincennes. The building stood in the middle of the block between Buntin and Broadway, opposite the present Baltimore and Ohio freight house. There he published the *Indiana Gazette*, our first newspaper. The prospect of restoring Stout's shop has long intrigued the historically-minded. An effort towards restoration begun in the early 1940's was interrupted by the war.

More recently the Lincoln-Free Press Memorial Association was organized to sponsor the project. On March 18, 1954, a ground-breaking ceremony initiated the final phase of the program. Mrs. Florence G. Watts, a trustee of the Association and the president of the Indiana Historical Society, turned the first shovel of earth. Among those present were Association board chairman, Judge Curtis G. Shake; board members, Dr. Isaac K. Beckes, Howard R. Burnett, and Ross H. Garrigus; Edson L. Nott and Robert D. Starrett, representing the Indiana Department of Conservation; and project architect, Richard E. Bishop.

Following the dedicatory exercises, now planned for Sunday, August 1, 1954, the restored shop will be transferred to the State of Indiana as a public memorial commemorating the sesquicentennial of Hoosier printing. The Department of Conservation will maintain the memorial. A resident custodian will be on duty.

The print shop, as restored, will be a replica of the building in which Stout is believed to have operated in the period, 1820-1845, following the destruction of his shop by fire in 1819. The building will measure eighteen by twenty-four feet. Every effort is being made to create an authentic restoration with only those modifications dictated by the requirements of durability and permanence needed in a memorial of this kind.

Hand-hewn beams and other lumber salvaged from the Francis Vigo home, which was razed in 1934, will be used in the restoration of the shop. These materials were pre-

served through the foresight of the Superintendent of the George Rogers Clark Memorial. The prototype of the restoration was torn down around 1914. At the time of its demolition the old building was in a dilapidated condition and it was thought to be approximately one hundred years old.

Printing equipment of Stout's period, such as a wooden press, type cases, type, and minor accessories, will be used as furnishings. A composing stone used by Stout has been donated by his great, great granddaughter, Mrs. Lawrence Risch of Vincennes. Several straight-back chairs known to have been Stout's property have been donated by members of the Indiana Society of the Daughters of the American Colonists. Additional donations will be gratefully accepted.

The restoration is being financed by cash and material contributions from a variety of individuals and groups. The people of Vincennes raised a fund approximating thirty per cent of the original budget. The Ramage press, probably the most important furnishing, was donated by the John Wanamaker Store of Philadelphia. So far as the Association has been able to learn only seven such presses have survived. Its gift saved the Association an estimated \$2,000.

In order to complete the restoration in the manner originally planned, approximately \$15,000 must yet be raised. The Association believes that the historically-minded people of Indiana, as well as other interested groups, will want to have a part in creating this memorial. Contributions of any size will be welcomed either from organizations or individuals. Checks should be made out to the Lincoln-Free Press Memorial Association, Vincennes, Indiana. The names and addresses of all donors will be recorded in "The Great Book of Vincennes," which will be deposited in the memorial.

Ralph F. Meeks, Executive Secretary
Lincoln-Free Press Memorial Association, Inc.

Dr. Warren
Here are all papers referred to when
I phoned you from Anderson
yesterday. Will give you some notice
of when I expect to be there next week.
Thank you

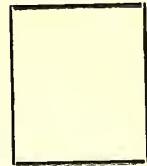
LINCOLN-FREE PRESS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

Ralph F. Meeks
Dedicated to the restoration of the first
newspaper plant in the Indiana Territory

RALPH F. MEEKS

VINCENNES, INDIANA

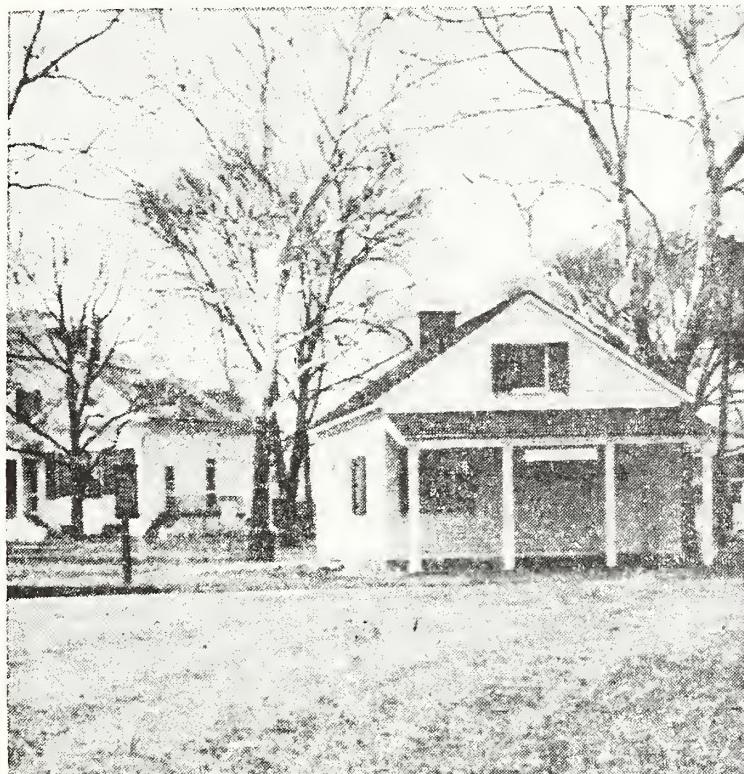
RETURN TO



LINCOLN-FREE PRESS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

VINCENNES, INDIANA

Dedication of Old Western Sun Memorial Set for Sunday, October 7



Above is the replica of the old Western Sun office where the first newspaper in Indiana was printed in 1804.

The Lincoln-Free Press Memorial Association, the sponsoring organization which created the Western Sun Publishing and Printing Memorial, announced today that a formal dedication of the memorial will take place on Sunday, October 7th. Outdoor ceremonies are planned. If inclement weather prevails, then adjournment can be made to the nearby Vincennes University auditorium. There is ample space for any expected crowd and for visitor car parking.

Customarily, the first week in October is observed as National Newspaper Week, this being the occasion when newspaper editors and publishers foregather to discuss problems related to the welfare of the press. Hence, during the first week of October, the time will be altogether fitting in which to dedicate the printing memorial as Indiana's contribution to the honoring of the nation's newspapers.

Association efforts now will be concentrated on arrangements for a program equal in scope to the historical significance of a restoration commemorating the 1804 establishment of publishing in the old Indiana Territory by Elihu Stout.

In due course, local and state-wide committees will be appointed to attend to the numerous details involved. Able speakers prominent in the national scene will be sought for the occasion. It is hoped to create a smooth operation so that all may enjoy the affair thoroughly,

especially out-of-town visitors, whom it is hoped will carry away desires to make repeat visits to historic Vincennes.

While the memorial building was completed and partially furnished in July 1954, the interior was far from presenting an aspect of completeness and realism. Constantly, the Association sought to create an interior scene at once realistic and warm to the senses. To a considerable degree, it believes it has succeeded in dispelling the austerity frequently associated with museums.

Old printing accessories and devices of Stout's period were not easy of procurement, and their accumulation was a tedious task. By the time the building was completed, it was perceived that many weeks would pass ere all desirable furnishings and exhibits could be acquired either by purchase or donation.

In the meantime, visitors to the adjacent Territorial Capitol were making inquiries of the custodian relative to the significance of "the little building" nearby, and asking if it could be entered.

Since the printing memorial was destined ultimately to become a gift to the State of Indiana, and since its agency, the Department of Conservation, maintained a custodian for the square block of ground upon which the Territorial Capitol and Western Sun memorials stood, the question naturally arose as to why the state should not accept the new

Reprint from
VINCENNES
SUN-COMMERCIAL
April 2, 1956

memorial and throw it open to the public at once, even though it was in an incomplete state of furnishing.

The Department of Conservation fell in with the idea with the result that on August 1st, 1954, it took over the property for preservation, custodial care, and the maintenance of public visiting hours. A brief ceremony marked the event, as also did a special 64-page edition of the Sun-Commercial, of which Stout's first newspapers; namely, the Indiana Gazette and The Western Sun were the ancestors.

The right was reserved to the Association to continue the deposit of old-time printing devices, accessories, furnishings, and exhibits in the memorial, and this activity continued with all dispatch. The installation of period relics has proceeded to a number where the hoped for realism is nearing full achievement. By dedication date, little or nothing of essential furnishing needs should remain to be acquired.

Judge Curtis G. Shake chairman of the board of trustees, Lincoln-Free Press Memorial Association, has stated that following the dedication and the dissolution of the Association, a voluntary and self-perpetuating committee of history-minded local citizens will be formed to co-operate with the Indiana Department of Conservation to the end that the welfare and public interest in the memorial may be kept alive.

Lincoln-Free Press MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

Incorporated

VINCENNES, INDIANA

P. O. Box 533

August 30, 1956

RALPH F. MEEKS
Executive Secretary

Dedicated to the Restoration of
the First Newspaper Plant in the
Indiana Territory and to the
Preservation of a Free Press

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Former Chief Justice, Supreme
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President, Vincennes University

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Editor, *Vincennes Sun-Commercial*

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WILBUR C. WAGNER, past president,
Indiana Typographical Unions,
Fairmount, Indiana

WALLACE WEATHERHOLT
Inheritance Tax Division, Indiana
Department of State Revenue;
Member of Board of Governors,
Society of Indiana Pioneers,
Indianapolis

DR. HERMAN B. WELLS, president,
Indiana University, Bloomington

Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Director
Lincoln National Life Foundation
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Dr. McMurtry:

This Association requests the pleasure of your presence at a complimentary luncheon to be tendered the distinguished visitors who come to the dedication of the Elihu Stout Print Shop, a unit of Indiana Territory State Memorial, on Sunday, October 7th, 1956.

Assembly for the luncheon will be at 11 a. m.
in the nearby Vincennes University Auditorium.

Dedication exercises will start at 2 p. m., and last for about an hour. This event will be on the grounds adjacent to the printing memorial.

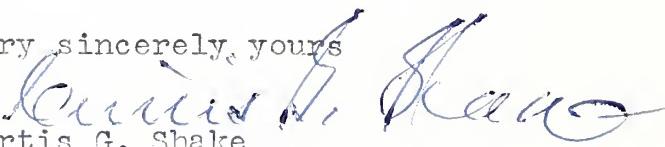
Altogether a day of interesting features has been planned starting with a wreath-laying ceremony on the grave of Elihu Stout at 9:30 a. m. This feature will be conducted under the auspices of the Indiana Typographical Unions Conference.

Emphasis at both the luncheon and dedication will be on short talks from several of the distinguished guests expected to be present. No formal speakers have been engaged.

Do come if you can and join with us in paying tribute to the first printer in the great mid-west region now comprising five populous states.

It will help in arrangements if you will kindly advise as soon as possible if you will be present.

Very sincerely yours


Curtis G. Shake
Chairman of the Boards

Lincoln-Free Press MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

Incorporated

VINCENNES, INDIANA

P. O. Box 533

Dedicated to the Restoration of
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Preservation of a Free Press

RALPH F. MEEKS
Executive Secretary

SEPTEMBER 19, 1956

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Indianapolis

DR. HERMAN B. WELLS, president,
Indiana University, Bloomington

DR. R. GERALD McMURTRY, DIRECTOR
THE LINCOLN NATION LIFE FOUNDATION
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

DEAR DR. McMURTRY:

JUDGE SHAKE WAS PLEASED TO LEARN FROM
YOUR LETTER OF SEPTEMBER 14TH THAT YOU
WILL BE WITH US FOR THE DEDICATION OF
THE ELIHU STOUT PRINT SHOP MEMORIAL ON
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7TH.

A COMPLIMENTARY LUNCHEON TICKET IS IN-
CLOSED.

THE ASSOCIATION SENT A GENERAL INVITA-
TION TO EACH CONTRIBUTOR WHO HELPED TO
MAKE THE PROJECT POSSIBLE. ONE OF THESE
IS SENT HEREWITH SINCE IT CONTAINS A CAL-
ENDAR OF EVENTS AND GIVES AN OUTLINE OF
THE DEDICATION PROGRAM.

WE PLAN SO SPECIAL SPEAKERS AT EITHER
THE LUNCHEON OR DEDICATION. RATHER, WE
SHALL RELY ON SHORT TALKS AT EACH EVENT
FROM AMONG THE DISTINGUISHED VISITORS
PRESENT. THEY ARE BEING ASKED TO SPEAK
IN ADVANCE SO THAT THEY MAY BE PROGRAMMED
FOR THE HISTORICAL RECORD AND THE BENEFIT
OF THOSE WHO ATTEND.

WE SPOKE TO THE GRAND HOTEL HERE MAKING A
RESERVATION FOR THE NIGHT OF OCTOBER 6TH-
A SINGLE WITH BATH, WHICH WAS QUOTED FROM
\$3.75 TO \$5.25. THE MANAGEMENT WILL CONFIRM
TO YOU. WE THINK YOU WILL FIND THE ACCOMMO-
DATIONS GOOD AT THIS HOTEL. IT IS CENTRALLY
LOCATED WITH AMPLE FREE PARKING ACROSS THE
STREET.

LOOKING FORWARD TO GREETING YOU WE ARE

VERY CORDIALLY YOURS
Ralph F. Meeks





*The Trustees and Board of Governors
OF
Lincoln-Free Press Memorial Association*

**REQUEST THE HONOR OF YOUR PRESENCE
AT THE
DEDICATION EVENTS
OF**

*Elihu Stout Print Shop, A Unit of Indiana
Territory State Memorial*

Sunday

October 7, 1956

Vincennes, Indiana

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

(CENTRAL STANDARD TIME)

9:30 A. M. Wreath-laying ceremony at the grave of Elihu Stout (1782-1860) in the old Vincennes Cemetery under the auspices of the Indiana Typographical Unions Conference, President William C. Schafer of Fort Wayne, speaking. Past President Wilbur C. Wagner, committeeman in charge.

11:00 A. M. Assembly in the Vincennes University Auditorium, adjacent to the Memorial, for the luncheon in honor of the distinguished visitors. Those to be honored will be greeted by a committee, the members of which will come from the groups of interest responsible for the creation of the memorial. To the extent that seating is available, the public is invited on a first come, first served basis. Approximately 400 diners can be comfortably accommodated. The price of the luncheon will be \$1.75. Tickets may be procured in advance by writing the Association, or they may be had at the door. Other eating facilities are in the neighborhood.

12:00 Noon Luncheon.

1:00 P. M. The Old Time Printers Association of Indianapolis will call a meeting to order in the Elihu Stout Print Shop and then adjourn to the porch outside where Association Board Chairman Curtis G. Shake will give a brief address.

1:15 P. M. Concert by the famous Vincennes Lincoln High School Marching Band (1955-1956 state champions). Hal Meurer and Del Kieffner, Directors.

2:00 P. M. Dedication ceremony of the Elihu Stout Print Shop as a new unit of Indiana Territory State Memorial. This event will take place on the grounds in front of the Memorial, and will run for about one hour and fifteen minutes.



NOTES: The Elihu Stout Print Shop will be open to visitors throughout the day except during the hour of dedication.

Visitors to Vincennes may register on the grounds for free guided tours about the historic city of Vincennes. This period will run from 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

In case visitors desire to come on Saturday, October 6th, and remain over night, the Association will be pleased to make hotel or motel reservations upon request. Address: Lincoln-Free Press Memorial Association, P. O. Box 533, Vincennes, Indiana. Telephone: Vincennes 435.

**OUTLINE
OF
PROGRAM OF DEDICATION**

THE HONORABLE CURTIS G. SHAKE, Presiding

BAND MUSIC, "On the Banks of the Wabash". Paul Dresser

Indiana state song as rendered by the Vincennes Lincoln High School Marching Band, with audience standing.

INVOCATION

**ADDRESS OF WELCOME The Honorable Lloyd T. Wampler,
Mayor of Vincennes**

INTRODUCTION OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS:

(Wherein the Elihu Stout Print Shop will be offered as a gift to the State of Indiana to become a permanent memorial commemorating the 1804 establishment of printing and publishing in the old Indiana Territory.)

SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA:

REMARKS FROM AMONG THE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS:

BENEDICTION:

BAND MUSIC, "The Star Spangled Banner."

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COMMITTEE FOR THE RECEPTION OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

Member names will appear on program available free to all on date of dedication.

VINCENNES COMMITTEES ON ARRANGEMENTS

These members likewise will be listed on dedication program.

(This invitation printed as a courtesy of Wm. B. Burford Printing Co., Indianapolis.
Paper and envelopes as a courtesy of Crescent Paper Co., Indianapolis)





ELIHU STOUT

Lincoln-Free Press Memorial Association

Elihu Stout Print Shop Dedication

Sunday

October 7, 1956

Vincennes, Indiana

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(CENTRAL STANDARD TIME)

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11:00 A. M. Assembly in the Vincennes University Auditorium, adjacent to the Memorial, for the luncheon in honor of the distinguished visitors. Those to be honored will be greeted by a committee, the members of which will come from the groups of interest responsible for the creation of the memorial. To the extent that seating is available, the public is invited on a first come, first served basis. Approximately 400 diners can be comfortably accommodated. The price of the luncheon will be \$1.75. Tickets may be procured in advance by writing the Association, or they may be had at the door. Other eating facilities are in the neighborhood.

12:00 Noon Luncheon.

The Honorable Curtis G. Shake, Presiding.

Invocation: Dr. Ray H. Montgomery, Pastor, First Christian Church, Vincennes.

Speakers at this event will include Mr. Charles E. Kennedy, president, International Graphic Arts Education Ass'n, Nashville, Tenn.; Mr. John F. Schrott, Head, Dept. of Journalism, Franklin College, Franklin, Ind.; Mr. Eugene C. Pulliam, Publisher, *The Indianapolis Star* and *The News*, Indianapolis, and Mr. Kenneth Orr, Dir. of Special Education Div., Office of State Supt. of Public Instruction, Indianapolis.

Benediction: The Very Reverend Paul A. Deery, Pastor, The Old Cathedral, Vincennes.

1:00 P. M. The Old Time Printers Association of Indianapolis will call a meeting to order in the Elihu Stout Print Shop and then adjourn to the porch outside where Association Board Chairman Curtis G. Shake will give a brief address.

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★ ★ ★

NOTE: The Elihu Stout Print Shop will be open to visitors throughout the day except during the hour of dedication.

PROGRAM OF DEDICATION

THE HONORABLE CURTIS G. SHAKE, *Presiding*

BAND MUSIC, "*On the Banks of the Wabash*" *Paul Dresser*

Indiana state song as rendered by the Vincennes Lincoln High School Marching Band, with audience standing.

INVOCATION *The Very Reverend Paul A. Deery, Pastor,
The Old Cathedral, Vincennes*

ADDRESS OF WELCOME *The Honorable Lloyd T. Wampler,
Mayor of Vincennes*

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SPEECH OF PRESENTATION *Judge Curtis G. Shake*

(Wherein the Elihu Stout Print Shop will be offered as a gift to the State of Indiana to become a permanent memorial commemorating the 1804 establishment of printing and publishing in the old Indiana Territory.)

SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA:

Hubert H. Hawkins, Director, Indiana Historical Bureau.

REMARKS FROM AMONG THE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS:

Dr. Lewis Beeson, Executive Secretary, Michigan State Historical Commission, Lansing, representing the governor of Michigan; Dr. Robert R. Martin, Supt. of Public Instruction, representing the Commonwealth of Kentucky; Dr. Louis A. Warren, Director Emeritus, Lincoln National Life Foundation, Fort Wayne, and Dr. Herman B. Wells, President, Indiana University.

BENEDICTION *Dr. Ray H. Montgomery, Pastor,
First Christian Church, Vincennes*

BAND MUSIC, "*The Star Spangled Banner*."

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COMMITTEE FOR THE RECEPTION OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

CHOSEN FROM AMONG THE GROUPS OF INTEREST WHICH CREATED THE PRINTING MEMORIAL

FROM INDIANAPOLIS:

Lyndon K. Beals, Charles A. Bookwalter, Elmer E. Bredensteiner, Joseph E. Bright,
Eural B. Byfield, Joseph H. Clendenin, J. Landon Davis, Thomas S. Elrod, Miss Helen A.
Humphrey, Arthur O. Koett, J. Otto Lee, Charles P. Lesh, Jr., Mrs. R. L. Machael, John
R. Roberts, and Russell H. Simpson.

Richard Johnson, Boonville, Indiana.

FROM VINCENNES:

A. C. Diekmeyer, Mrs. Clarence E. Gayer, Medford L. Grover, Mrs. Joseph A. Meurer,
John H. Meyers, Mrs. Paul Reitmeyer, Mrs. Woodford Lawrence.
Leonard F. McCauley, Washington, Indiana.

INDIANA GAZETTE

Independence is my happiness, and I relate things as they are, without respect to place or persons. — PAINÉ.

[No. 2.]

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7

[VOL. I.]

VINCENNES. (I. T.) PAINTED BY E. STOUT, ON ST. LOUIS STREET.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AT length after great trouble and much expence the Public is presented with the first number of the Indiana Gazette. Without deviating from the general rule of News-Paper Printers, in the first number the Editor addresses the Public, and lays down the principles which shall govern the publication. His object shall be to collect and publish such information as will give a correct account of the productions and natural advantages of the Territory, to give the latest foreign and domestic intelligence—Original Essays, Political, Moral, Literary, Agricultural, and on Domestic Economics—to select such fugitive literary productions as will tend to raise "The generous or to mend the heart," &c. &c. shall be the second.

The political complexion of the paper shall be truly republican; but it never shall be prostituted to party—Essays of any political complexion, couched in decent language, shall find a ready insertion,—but the Editor pledges himself that the columns of the Gazette, shall never be tarnished with matter that can offend the eye of decency, or raise a blush upon the cheek of modesty and virtue.

With this outline the Indiana Gazette is submitted for patronage, to a generous and enlightened public,—and the Editor feels confident of encouragement, equal to his merit,—and though it is not always in our power to command success, yet he will ever "endeavor to deserve it."

E. STOUT.

Terms of the Gazette.

I. It shall be published weekly on a medium paper.

II. The price to subscribers will be two dollars and fifty cents, payable half yearly in advance. Those who do not come forward at the expiration of the first six months, and make the second advance, will be charged with an additional fifty cents.

III. No subscriber taken for a less term than one year, unless he pays the whole term of his subscription in advance.

IV. WHERE-EVER papers are

sent by post, the person subscribing must pay the postage.

Advertisements of no more length than breadth, inserted three times for one dollar and fifty cents, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

By Authority,

EIGHTH CONGRESS

of the

UNITED STATES,

at the first session,

Begun and held at the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday the seventeenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and three.

AN ACT

For the relief of certain military pensioners in the State of South Carolina.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the persons to whom military pensions have been heretofore granted and paid by the state of South Carolina, in pursuance of the resolves of the United States, in congress assembled, for the payment of pensions to the invalids who were wounded and disabled during the late war with Great-Britain, and who have not been placed on the books, in the office of the Secretary for the department of War, shall be, and the same hereby are directed to be placed on said books, and their said pensions shall be hereafter paid by the United States, in the same manner as to other pensioners of the United States out of the funds already appropriated for that purpose.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in placing the names of pensioners on the books, pursuant to the directions contained in the foregoing section, the Secretary of War shall be guided by a certificate from the state of South Carolina, when the same shall be delivered to him, under the proper authentication, which certificate shall specify the names of pensioners and sums of pension; and likewise that they have not been paid since March the fourth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, by said state; which certificate shall be recorded in the books of the department of War, and the original kept on file. And each officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier, whose name shall be placed on said list as a pensioner, in conformity to the provisions of this act, or in case of the death of any such officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, his heirs or legal representatives shall receive a pension equal to the arrears of his pension, which shall have accrued from and after the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, until the

passage of this act, or until the death of such pensioner, as aforesaid, as the case may be; which arrears shall be ascertained and certified by the register of the Treasury in the same manner, and under the same restrictions, as are contained in the act passed the eleventh day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, intituled "An act for the relief of the persons therein mentioned or described:" Provided, That the computation of half pay which may have been received by any commissioned officer entitled to a pension, as aforesaid, shall first be returned by such officer into the Treasury of the United States, and be deducted from the amounts of pensions directed to be paid by this act.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

March 3, 1804

Approved,
TH: JEFFERSON.

For the Indiana Gazette.

THE SHIP CONSTITUTION

THE ship Constitution built at Philadelphia in the year 1788, was completely rigged and manned in 1799, & sailed under the command of general Washington, an experienced officer & faithful helmsman, on a voyage for the joint benefit of the builders, owners, and crew; twelve years she ran safe, tho' constantly exposed to quick sands, rocks, false currents, boisterous winds and pirates, rovers and jettisons. In 1801, some of the small owners, together with a number of negroes, who had been unadvisedly permitted to intermeddle with the concern, and a number of foreigners who had wheedled themselves into the partnership, insisted on changing the command, & other officers, and putting on new tails, their pretences was that the old officers had too high wages, and that they were about chaining the men and owners together and enslaving them in the hold; these fellows made such a noise that the change took place, and the command of the ship was given to Thomas Jefferson, who had never lifted a finger towards building or manning her; one of these foreigners was made purser, and some who had never been employed in sea service at all, except as commanders, boatswains, cooks or cabin boys of small craft, made principal officers—the sails which were made of the best manila twine duck were taken off, and a new set of thin flaxen rags were put on; these had nothing to recommend them but their colour which was of a bright red—as to the wages of the officers parting was done over £7 per month, & to the men £4 per month, these who had made the voyage received them, she sailed in March 1801, and on her quitting the dock appeared beautiful. The passengers however, had always been of the opinion that the only safety to see a ship was to keep her on temperate seas, and never let go any anchor to restrain her liberty, he said that if the voyage was smooth and easy, the crew would always beconcerting measures to sink her, or to imprison the owners, and fourth day of March, he therefore pulled all the sail and let her go be-

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Reid Syndicate, New York
(Deceased 1955)

ED J. FEHN, former president,
Evansville Courier, Evansville

THE HONORABLE HENRY F. SCHRICKER,
former governor of Indiana
Knox, Indiana

WRAY E. FLEMING, general counsel,
Hoosier State Press Association,
Inc., Indianapolis

HOWARD C. SHEPERD, chairman of the board
The First National City Bank of New York,
New York

WALTER LECKRONE, editor,
Indianapolis Times, Indianapolis

WILBUR C. WAGNER, past president,
Indiana Typographical Unions Conference
Fairmount, Indiana

JOHN C. MELLETT, director, Indiana
Economic Council, Indianapolis

WALLACE WEATHERHOLT
Inheritance Tax Division, Indiana
Department of State Revenue;
Member of Board of Governors,
Society of Indiana Pioneers,
Indianapolis

STEPHEN C. NOLAND, editor and
publisher, *The Marion County Mail*,
Indianapolis

DR. HERMAN B. WELLS, president,
Indiana University, Bloomington

EUGENE C. PULLIAM, publisher,
The Indianapolis Star and
The News, Indianapolis

COMMITTEE FOR THE RECEPTION OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

CHOSEN FROM AMONG THE GROUPS OF INTEREST WHICH CREATED THE PRINTING MEMORIAL

FROM INDIANAPOLIS:

Lyndon K. Beals, Charles A. Bookwalter, Elmer E. Bredensteiner, Joseph E. Bright,
Eural B. Byfield, Joseph H. Clendenin, J. Landon Davis, Thomas S. Elrod, Miss Helen A.
Humphrey, Arthur O. Koett, J. Otto Lee, Charles P. Lesh, Jr., Mrs. R. L. Machael, John
R. Roberts, and Russell H. Simpson.

Richard Johnson, Boonville, Indiana.

FROM VINCENNES:

A. C. Diekmeyer, Mrs. Clarence E. Gayer, Medford L. Grover, Mrs. Joseph A. Meurer,
John H. Meyers, Mrs. Paul Reitmeyer, Mrs. Woodford Lawrence.
Leonard F. McCauley, Washington, Indiana.

THE RESTORATION SUN

"R Shines for All"

LINCOLN-FREE PRESS MEMORIAL
ASSOCIATION, Published,
Vincennes, Indiana.

RALPH F. MEERS, Editor

We righteously, Americans, appearing
herein, excepted thereof may be freely
quoted. However, the Association believes
a sense of fairness will stimulate the idea
that credit for such we should be given.

First issued on the occasion of the com-
pletion of the WESTERN SUN PUBLISH-
ING AND PRINTING MEMORIAL at
Vincennes, to commemorate the establish-
ment of the Indiana Territory by printer Elihu
Stout with the aid of the first territorial
governor, William H. Harrison.

Vol. L No. 1

OUR FORMAT

When the question arose con-
cerning the best means of providing
visitors with background information
on the WESTERN SUN printing memorial,
the feasibility of issuing a formal booklet was dis-
cussed.

Souvenir booklets, some of them
costly and offered for sale to cover
production costs, or even to pro-
vide a profit, appeared inappropriate
for a setting where those who
viewed this shrine are asked to
reverently think their thoughts to a bygone
printing era.

Hence, to keep the matter home-
spun, and for another reason herein
given, it was decided to resort to
simple printing and to utilize the
newspaper format.

A reproduction of the first page
of Elihu Stout's newspaper, the
INDIANA GAZETTE, Vol. I, No. 2
(there is no No. 1 known to exist),
was decided upon as a frontispiece.
Pages 2, 3, and 4 would be devoted
to the history of the career of Elihu
Stout; the genesis is the central
project; the restoration itself, and
other odds and ends of human
interest.

And, most convincing of all
reasons advanced for utilizing the
newspaper format, was the fact that
producing a souvenir booklet, was that
an adequate presentation thus
could be provided at a cost to per-
mit distribution on a give-away
basis.

We kept our energies to the task
under this plan. No attempt has
been made to achieve literary ex-
cellence. Rather, the emphasis has
been placed on the chronology of
events, qualifying dates when nec-
essary, and stating them definitely
only when supported by some re-
liable recordings.

Here you have the product of our
efforts, and with the compliments of the Lincoln-Free Press Memorial
Association. Take this sheet home
with you; lay it away in a book or
store it in the attic; when it comes
in fifty or a hundred years from
now, your descendants will run
across it, display it eagerly as a
moment of the past, and deposit it
(two hours they will) in the files
of their library or local his-
torical society.

On behalf of the Board of Trustees
and the Board of Governors of the
Lincoln-Free Press Memorial
Association, the citizens of Vincennes
and the people of Indiana, we
express the hope that all
enjoying their trip to Vincennes,
and that each will take delight in
the fact that Indiana has a new
memorial unique among those of
the country.

The 21x26 oil painting of Elihu
Stout hanging on the wall near the
type cases was painted in 1934 by
Simon P. Baus, Indianapolis. For
this portrait, Mr. Baus used as his
prototype, the original of picture of
Stout elsewhere shown.

The wooden paper cutter on ex-
hibit is a recent accession from the
Ohio Mechanics Institute, Cincinnati,
and is a very interesting article.
It is Indiana upon representations
that it had use in an early paper
mill at Brookville. It was saved
from almost certain destruction in
1918 by Will J. McKeown, Indianapolis
printer. More details about this
relic will be given when its
history unfolds.

ELIHU STOUT BROUGHT
PRINTING TO INDIANA

Fee indeed are the number of genealogists who are unacquainted with the circumstances of the coming of the Stout line in America, and of the noted Pennsylvania printer with whom it came.

Elihu Stout fled England as a man-of-war sailor to escape his father's refusal to accept the parental choice of a bride. He left ship at New Amsterdam, and is said to have been the first Englishman to settle in New Jersey. He died in 1705.

About the year 1642, Penelope Van Winkle, who voyaged with her husband, surnamed Kent, when their ship was wrecked on the New Jersey coast near Sandy Hook. Washed ashore as the sole survivor, she was attacked by Indians and left for dead with grievous body wounds. A passing friendly Indian, suturing her lacerations with native materials, carried her to his tribal camp near what is now Ft. Lee, New Jersey. She recovered, later to become the wife of Richard Stout.

Elihu Stout was of the fifth generation of Stout's in America when he was born at Newark, N. J., on April 16, 1782, the son of Judah and Mary Stout.

STOUT IN KENTUCKY
AND TENNESSEE

About ten years after the conclusion of the War of Independence, Judiah Stout and his family migrated to Kentucky. Soon after arriving there, Elihu was apprenticed to the Bradfords to learn the trade of printing. Young Elihu must have made the most of his opportunities, for, in 1798, when John Bradford sought a new deal of business, he engaged Elihu to print his state paper, the FRANKFORT GUARDIAN OR FREEDOM newspaper; he cited that of the eleven known (printing) "artists" in the region, five were on his staff. Elihu Stout was of this number.

Some time later, it is stated that Stout quit his Kentucky job in 1799 and left for Vincennes to enlist the interest of business men in the publication of a newspaper.

If true, then he was not successful, for the next record of working at his trade in Nashville, Tennessee, where he must have remained over an extended period of months. He

entered a lasting friendship with Andrew Jackson. This friendship undoubtedly influenced his editorial pronouncements and political career, since he became a staunch Jackson follower and one of the principles for which Jackson stood.

HARRISON THE PATRON

In the meantime, William Henry Harrison had arrived at Vincennes in 1801, to organize and administer the new and created Indiana Territory as its first governor.

In Nashville, it early came to Stout's notice that Governor Harrison was having his official printing done by William Hunter at Frankfort, Kentucky. Reasoning that he could do better, he obtained a newspaper at Vincennes, Stout quit his job to seek an interview with Harrison on the subject. Harrison fell in with Stout's plans.

He equipped a room for Stout's printing shop in Frankfort, and with the friendly help of the Bradfords, printing equipment was assembled at the Falls of the Ohio preparatory to forwarding to Vincennes. The equipment is said to have been transported by water to Vincennes, while the supplies went by horse-drawn cart over the buffalo trail.

INITIATION OF INDIANA
JOURNALISM

According to contemporary historians, Stout issued his first newspaper, the INDIANA GAZETTE, on July 4, 1804.

In April, 1806, the INDIANA GAZETTE shop and its contents were destroyed by fire. The last issue of the paper was Vol. II, No. 20, issued on the twelfth.

Again with Governor Harrison's help, Stout journeyed to Kentucky for a printing outfit.

On July 4, 1807, Stout's paper reappeared, but with the name changed to THE WESTERN SUN. The title was altered to THE WESTERN SUN & GENERAL ADVERTISER, with issue of December 6, 1817.

Stout suffered his second disastrous fire on February 28, 1819, but all equipment was saved and only a quantity of paper was lost.

the first newspaper established in Terre Haute.

OFFICIAL PRINTING
BY STOUT

Without reference to Stout's career as a public printer, an outline of his life would be incomplete. He did the official printing of the Indiana Territory from 1804 to 1813.

What is generally considered the first book printed in Indiana Territory was the "Laws Adopted by the Legislature of Indiana Territory at their Second and Third sessions, Begun and held at Vincennes, 29th January, 1802, & February 16th, 1803." It bore the imprint: "Vincennes, I. T., printed by Elihu Stout, 1804."

Stout's imprint also found in a volume of 137 pages, the title page of which reads as follows: "Laws for the Government of the District of Louisiana passed by the Government and Judges of the Indiana Territory, at their first session Begun and Held at Vincennes, On Monday, the first day of October, 1804." This publication pertained to the period when the upper part of the Louisiana Purchase was under the jurisdiction of Governor Harrison with capital at Vincennes.

In 1816, he printed, "The Constitution of the State of Indiana," with the imprint: "Vincennes; printed by Elihu Stout."

The last of Stout's official printing was, "A Compend of the Acts of Indiana from the year Eighteen Hundred and Seven until that of Eighteen Hundred and Fourteen, Both Inclusive, prepared by General W. Johnson of Vincennes, and issued, "From the Press of Elihu Stout, Vincennes, 1817."

Stout bound the books he printed, and with hard covers if ordered. Some examples of them extant are

and with gold tooling on the covers.

Elihu Stout quit his printing career in 1845 by selling his business to John R. Jones.

STOUT AND HIS FAMILY

On April 24, 1805, Elihu Stout was married to Lucy Sullivan, the daughter of General James Sullivan, a Kentucky planter, living near Louisville. To this union was born five children, namely, Susan, Elihu, Henry, James, and John. Susan married Gabriel T. Caughorn, a young physician of Lawrenceville, Ill., who died a few years later leaving one son, Henry Sullivan Caughorn. Susan Caughorn then returned to her father's home, where she died in 1845. Her son, Henry, became the father of Alice Caughorn, now Mrs. Lawrence N. Risch of Vincennes.

SOCIAL AND CIVIC
ACTIVITIES

Elihu Stout and his family were frequent callers at the home of an ardent Mason, being the first Worshipful Master of Vincennes Lodge No. 1, instituted in 1809. Subsequently, he was elected Grand Master of the Indiana Grand Lodge in 1827-1828. About the time of his second fire in 1819, he served as one of the managers of the Thespian Society, thus supporting the histrio-nomic efforts of his employee printer, Sol Smith.

In later years, Stout was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He also served for many years as Justice of the Peace of Vincennes Township, carrying on this activity in the early days of his publishing. In 1845, after quitting the printing business, he was appointed postmaster of Vincennes, serving for one term under President Polk until 1850. Thereafter in 1851, he was appointed Recorder of Deeds for Knox County to fill a vacancy. In the elections of 1855, he succeeded himself, running on a ticket and generally succeeding at Knox. He left the Recorder's office in 1859, enfeebled in health, which he soon regained when freed of the burdens of office. Stout attended the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, S. C., in 1860.

STOUT'S DEATH

When Elihu Stout returned from attendance at the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, he was a bowed and sorrowful man. According to family records, his death was sudden and probably hastened by the gathering clouds of the Civil War period. He is recorded as believing the impending war could result in nothing other than the disruption of the Union, or a bloody and destructive war to save it. For, not long after his return, he passed away on June 22, 1860. He was buried with Masonic rites in the old Vincennes cemetery.

His grave is marked with a shaft of marble and the inscriptions on it are readily discernible after the many years that have intervened. It is surrounded by those of contemporaneous stalwarts. His gravestone is secured in part by a flowing spiral bush, the branches of which, in the words of the gentle Southern Indiana breezes, beat the serenity of a spirit at rest after stamping its cultural identity.



ELIHU STOUT

1782 1860

From a crayon drawing now
hanging in the office of the
VINCENNES SUN - COMMERCIAL

Resumption of publication came on
March 20, 1819.

STOUT'S PARTNERS

Stout had several partners during his printing career, some of whom are recorded as having been of little or no help. The first, George W. Smoot, lasted only a short time. Stout made a trip to Kentucky, and during his absence, Smoot, pending illness, missed two issues. This caused a temporary partnership. Subsequently, Smoot gained standing as a publisher in Louisville and other Kentucky towns. Jonathan Jennings, who later became the first Governor of Indiana as a state, lasted only two weeks in 1807. Stout and Jennings fell out over political differences. In 1819 Stout entered into partnership with John R. Jones, who later, with Terry H. Hunter, obtained the printing equipment acquired by Stout, to found on July 21, 1823 THE WESTERN REGISTER and TERRE HAUTE ADVERTISER.

TERRE HAUTE ADVERTISER,

TERRE HAUTE ADVERTIS

MY WINDOW

Clipped from THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS
of Friday, Aug. 6, 1954.

A Child and a Camera Combined to Preserve a Bit of Lincolniana

By Myrtle Barker

DOWN AT VINCENNES a very wondrous little picture was received at the office where Elihu Stout published Indiana's first newspaper on July 31, 1804 has been restored. This achievement, sponsored by the Lincoln Free Press Memorial Association, is earnestly appreciated by all history-loving Hoosiers. It was interesting the way it came about—the chain of circumstances which led up to the restoration.

Along about 1920, an aging man in work clothes came into Judge Curtis Shatz's law office in Vincennes. The man, H. G. Correll, spoke of the dilapidated little building that formerly stood across the street from William Henry Harrison's home here in Vincennes.

"This was Mr. Stout's printing shop," he said, "where the paper was first printed."

It WAS an irony, one that had passed down from one generation to another, Abraham Lincoln had come to the print shop. As a young man of 21, he had come through Vincennes on his way to New Orleans. He had stopped at Elihu Stout's. There he had met Abe who had seen his first printing press. Mr. Correll reached into his pocket and pulled out a small snapshot.

"This is the print shop," he said. "My little granddaughters received a camera for her birthday in 1920. And straight off she took a picture of the building. That was just before it was torn down."

John Shatz was tremendously interested. He suggested that Correll write the story and send it along with a print of the snapshot to Col. George B. Lookwood, editor of the National publican, published at Indianapolis. Dr. Lookwood, a native of Indiana, was fond of



Myrtle Barker

historical articles. Hiett Cordell did just that.

And here is where circumstances played a winning hand. When Cordell's letter to Col. Lookwood was submitted to the editorial speaker at a Lincoln birthday dinner, to be held in Washington on February 12, 1921. He was delighted with this new light on Lincoln and selected quite a portion of his address to Lincoln's visit to Stout's printing office.

One of the guests at the dinner was Albert T. Reid, a distinguished historian and author. Here again circumstances were operating. Reid was fascinated with the thought of Abraham Lincoln looking upon a printing press for the first time. After the dinner and address, Reid went to the studio and got out a sheet of paper and made a sketch. He made a drawing of Lincoln, tall and gaunt, looking at the printing press in Stout's shop.

Lookwood had the next morning, and so, he took the picture along. Lookwood was pleased.

He WAS especially pleased with the title which the artist had given to the sketch. It was: "The Meeting of the Two Great Emancipators." The press had emancipated the mind; Lincoln the almanac.

Col. Lookwood asked Reid to ink it. When the February issue of the National Republican came out, the Lincoln picture appeared and the artist's sketch was around.

When the John Wanamaker store in Philadelphia laid plans for a historical exhibition, Reid encouraged them

to buy an old Ramage press he had used. It was like the one Stout had used.

"When you are finished with it," he suggested, "give it to the proposed Vincennes Free Press Memorial."

Well, here we are. It is a chain of many links—the chain of circumstances which instigated "the restoration" of Stout's print shop. An old man's memory, a little girl's snapshot, and one of

press on the early Indiana scene in no less lasting manner than was done by its owner in life when printing books in the old print shop.

STOUT THE MAN

In a business sense, Stout never attained success. He was beset with operating difficulties in the early days of his publishing. The arrival of mail was often late leaving him with no news to print while the delayed receipt of paper supplies forced him to forego him to miss publication date. The total population of the town for two or more decades was chiefly French and Creole and non-English reading.

His second fire in 1819 destroyed a newly erected brick building before it was finally finished or occupied. The building was to be used as a family residence. It is recorded that "this disaster" so impaired his finances that he was only able to build a small building in its stead."

Elihu Stout had riches. He was kind-hearted, even-tempered, and somewhat easy going. He liked the heavy game of cards. With the years, however, it is related that in the middle part of the nineteenth century when a citizen was seeking confirmation of his understanding of the exact location of Old Fort Sackville, this citizen asked Stout to accompany him to the area in order that Stout might indicate location points from his memory. Years later when this citizen wrote of the exact location of the old fort, he stated that both he and "the venerable Elihu Stout" were in agreement on the subject.

A TRIBUTE TO A GENTLEMAN

Sol Smith was an actor by instinct and became a printer from necessity. Becoming dissatisfied with his situation in Louisville, he walked to Vincennes, Indiana, and there apprenticed himself to Stout to learn the printers' trade. He had spines and rose to the position of foreman, but his heart

was on the theatre for he "longed to tread the boards again."

Smith worked for Stout on two occasions, the first being at the time of the fire in 1819. Smith wrote revealingly of the life and times of Stout, all in humorous style. His account of his apprenticeship to Stout, in which he was indebted for a high-minded characterization of Elihu Stout, which in Smith's autobiography published in New York in 1868, was as follows:

"As a master (he was) kind and indulgent; as a husband, he was affectionate; as a father, affectionate; and as a man he was almost perfect!"

EDITOR STOUT'S DESK

As the visitor enters the memorial one of the first objects to be noted is a small slant-top desk, like the one on which Editor Stout wrote the editorials for his little weekly paper. The articles on or about the desk are of special interest.

The desk will be noted an antique ink well and several goose quill pens, such as Stout regularly used in his writing. The finest pens were made of swan feathers and were used by the wealthy and employed for extremely delicate work. Pens in general use, however, were made from feathers plucked from live geese in the spring time, the third and fourth feathers from the left wings being much preferred.

The only place where quill pens yet may be seen in regular use is in the few remaining state supreme courts of the United States. Before each public session of the court, the marshal lays out twenty such pens for the attorneys appearing before that august tribunal. This tradition has been maintained since the establishment of the government.

Also to be seen on Stout's little desk are a pistol and a rawhide horse whip—part of the necessary equipment of a pioneer editor's office. Historical justification for

THREE OF INDIANA'S "FIRSTS" AT VINCENNES



On the left appears the original capitol of the old Indiana Territory, "Grouseland," the actual residence of the first territorial governor, William Henry Harrison, is shown in the background. This building is now owned and maintained by the Francis Vigo Chapter, D. A. R., of Vincennes. The recently completed replica of THE WESTERN SUN printing and publishing office of Elihu Stout is shown on the right. This replica was built to commemorate the 1804 establishment of printing and journalism in the old Indiana Territory. It was a project of the Lincoln-Free Press Memorial Association, an Indiana non-profit corporation. The territorial capital and the print shop replica are state memorials. All three buildings are open to the public.

the presence of these objects is to be found in the autobiography of Sol Smith, published in New York in 1868. In this book Smith recounts that in the year 1819 he was employed for a time as a printer in the office of Stout's WESTERN SUN. Smith tells of the following interesting incident: "Partly paid my board in the little village of Vincennes. My mistress (Mrs. Stout) was continually at the editor of the opposition paper (a Dr. McNamee) who shot me right through a belt around his waist, stuck it in two large horse-pistols, concealed a cowhide in her sleeve, and, thus equipped, commanded me to go and pay him a visit. I followed her to see fair play while I waited outside chancery on the doctor." It was with much difficulty I could persuade her to let the doctor off, and not before I had promised to blaze away at him in the next sun."

On the wall at the right of the desk hangs a rare old Currier print of Stout's printing partner friend and historical hero, Andrew Jackson. They became acquainted while Stout worked as a young man at the printers' trade in Nashville, and the columns of THE WESTERN SUN consistently promoted Old Hickory's political fortunes.

Another object on the desk is an oblong, homemade wooden box with a slide top, such as might be used by traveling settlers for the deposit of receipts and papers. A curious feature of this box lies in the fact that it is lined with a portion of newspaper, which from the arrangement of the ads shown check it as being the May 20, 1830 issue of the WESTERN SUN & GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Consisting of this type had a generally well-worn appearance, with the slight difference in the two letters casually to be overlooked, this may have been his necessity, especially if he were in short supply of either or both letters.

The use of the long "ess" is said to have become obsolete years before Stout's initiation of Indiana printing.

The fact that Stout used type with the obsolete long "ess" is an indication of the great unavailability of printers' supplies on the frontier. Stout used what he could get from sources close to his operation, which in his case, were Frankfort and Lexington, Kentucky. And, of course, being of that midwest, was an influencing factor with him.

An inspection of early Stout newspaper files revealed a gradual diminishing use of the long "ess." With the 1817 December editions of

EARLY DAY PRINTERS' INK

Printers made their own ink in early days by pulverizing lampblack on the ironing stones. The resultant powder was mixed with linseed oil to a molasses-like consistency. Varnish was added as a drying agent.

The museum case in THE WESTERN SUN memorial contains an old lampblack grinding stone believed to have been made and used in Indiana before 1850. This stone is square and one-and-a-half inches wide. One end is four inches in diameter, while the opposite end measures only two and three-quarters inches. This stone is of a dark reddish-brown color, roughly rounded in shape, and a printer would be able to turn the lampblack in a revolving motion, thus keeping it heated to the center of the limited area of the imposing stone.

When a printer forms, printers would apply ink to two inking stones. Then these would be rubbed together in a circular motion to insure a thin and uniform spreading. Following this, the type surface would be wiped off the press bed would be stamped with the inks balls. Thereupon the form was ready for printing.

STOUT'S TYPOGRAPHY

When Stout started printing in 1804, he used type said to have been brought over by England or Holland before the system of the pica system of measurement.

His type fonts contained the long "ess" which never was used as the last letter of a word.

Some printers assert that Stout frequently used the lower case "t" and the letter "f" interchangeably. Considering that this type had a generally well-worn appearance, with the slight difference in the two letters casually to be overlooked, this may have been his necessity, especially if he were in short supply of either or both letters.

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THE WESTERN SUN & GENERAL ADVERTISER, the "ess" disappeared from the general copy. Only two insertions with the long "esses" appeared, and they were in advertisements carried over.

Illustrations in the early newspapers of Stout were few and crude. Among the first to appear were hand-made wood cuts of a hat and boot utilized to dress up advertisements. Later, small wood and metal cuts of animals, houses, and other easily made objects were used to embellish copy. Not until the 1830s did an attempt at a serious attempt was made to affect display in advertisements as we know of it today. Then Stout began to employ different types, faces to produce an attractive effect.

OLD NEWSPAPERS EXHIBIT

When a memorial visitor walks along the aisle, he may note three wall cases on his left, which house a collection of old newspapers.

The front of each case consists of orange-tinted plate glass, framed with old, well-seasoned walnut. This tinted glass filters light to eliminate rays harmful to paper preservation. Archivists recommend its use, it being especially manufactured for old records display.

All the newspapers in the three cases, save one, were loaned to the Association by O. V. Brown, a Lincoln authority and antiquary of Indianapolis, Indiana. Mr. Brown's extensive collection, a selection of eighteen were made. These old papers were not chosen haphazardly. An inspection of their dates will disclose that the earliest is April 17, 1801, and the latest is THE BOSTON NEWS-Letter, the first newspaper published in America. The most recently dated paper on file is THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 16, 1865, which dwells at length on Lincoln's assassination.

The number of copies also are said to be originals except four; namely, THE BOSTON NEWS-Letter previously referred to; the ULMSTER COUNTY GAZETTE of January 4, 1800, Kingston, N.Y.; THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 16, 1863; Vicksburg, Miss.; and THE CORYDON (Indiana) WEEKLY DEMOCRAT of July 14, 1863, which are reproductions.

The other newspapers bear dates at fairly uniform intervals between the extreme dates given. Otherwise, these were chosen with three objects in view; namely, (1) to assemble within the date range, a collection of noteworthy news events of past years; (2) to obtain

a geographical distribution over the eastern half of the United States, and (3) to present examples of contrasting sizes, formats, typography, etc.

The only authenticated original edition of the *ULSTER COUNTY GAZETTE* known to exist is in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. Its news coverage related chiefly to the birth of George Washington. Thousands of reprints of this old newspaper were issued and distributed by hawkers on anniversary occasions.

As to the Vicksburg reprint, there are few authenticated originals left. Due to paper shortage during Grant's siege, the publisher printed on wall paper, using the reverse side only. Known reprints are on wall paper, thus perpetuating the novelty.

RAMAGE PRESS

In the creation of a replica depicting a pioneer newspaper shop, a particular problem was posed by the heart of the entire exhibit. A sponsoring organization in such an undertaking indeed would be off to an inauspicious start were such a period press not in sight for installation.

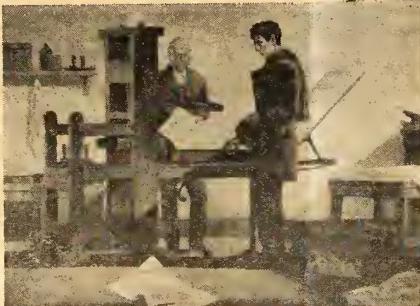
Stout painted on several Ramage presses over the years he was in the business. Therefore, it was essential that a Ramage press should appear in the recreated printing office scene. It was also fortunate beyond measure that the several problems encountered by the Association in bringing the memorial to fruition, the procurement of a Ramage press was none of them.

The number of known Ramage presses is small. All the Association has learned about are highly prized relics privately owned or on exhibit in museums. So far the association has learned of only seven. Reports of others have come in but have not been supported with satisfactory data.

Subjoined is quoted the text of the legend as it has been affixed to the Ramage press in THE WESTERN SUN memorial:

"This old printing press was made by Adam Ramage during the period 1817-1818. It is said to be an outstanding example of sturdiness in an early nineteenth century

THE MEETING OF THE TWO GREAT EMANCIPATORS



ABRAHAM LINCOLN saw a printing press for the first time on March 6, 1830, during a brief stop at Vincennes when his family was enroute from Spencer County, Indiana, to a new home in Illinois. Regarded as a legend in the absence of documentary proof, yet within the framework of some established facts, Lincoln well may have visited Stout's shop on this occasion.

This painting by Albert Turner Reid, the distinguished American artist and illustrator, hangs over the centerpiece in the printing memorial. The Ramage press in the memorial was the model used for the painting.

printing press retained down through the years.

"Ramage was a Scotch cabinet-maker who came to Philadelphia in 1800 or earlier. He made his first press of solid mahogany. He introduced improvements in earlier wooden presses by increasing the diameter of the screw so that more pressure with less effort could be applied through the lever to the platen. He also substituted iron for stone in the weights.

"Ramage presses were highly esteemed by small publishers.

They were more portable than iron presses. They had more resilience and were easier to repair. Improved versions of the middle 1830s gradually superseded wooden presses.

"Ramage was a director of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia,

He was born in 1772 and died in Philadelphia in 1850.

"From time of manufacture, nothing of its ownership, use, or location is known of this press until its final sale to the collection of F. S. Stover, Bowneaville, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

"Stover was a one time school teacher, and was also a farmer. He never printed a newspaper. He picked up the art of printing sales papers and handbills, and this was assisted by his daughter Elizabeth, who learned to set type at an early age. After her father's death, she operated the press for twenty years until 1848, when she retired and sold it to Printer Edward S. Smith, according, Pennsylvania.

"Elizabeth A. Stover inherited the press from her mother. She sold it to Lizzie A. Spotts, Painter. Thus she stands in line of many printers on the distaff side—Anne Franklin, the wife of James Franklin of Newport; Dinah Neshard and Anna Clark, Great-aunts of Elihu; Elizabeth Green of Charlton, Sarah Goddard of Rhode Island, and Mrs. John Peter Zenger of New York, who were never daunted when it became their lot to carry on.

"In 1947 the press was sold by Printer Smith to the John Wanamaker Store, Philadelphia, which made gift of it to this memorial in 1953."

"Elihu Stout is credited with having used several Ramage presses during his printing career in Vincennes extending from 1804 to 1845."

THE MEMORIAL BUILDING

Francis Vigo, pioneer fur trader; Revolutionary War patriot; and early Vincennes citizen extraordinary, spent most of his adult life in the Vincennes region.

When he died at the age of 89 in 1836, his home was situated about two-and-a-half miles south of Vincennes on the Monroe City road. It was a large frame farm house of two floors. It was razed about 1920, and the Clark Memorial Commission had the wisdom and foresight to acquire and save it for lumber again the day when such would be in demand for a period restoration in the public interest. On the dissolution of the Clark Commission, the material passed to the Indiana Department of Conservation. In 1951, the Lincoln-Free Press Memorial Association was given such part of it as was needed to construct the old print shop replica.

This old material was not utilized to save on building costs, but

rather, in the interest of erecting a building with materials of Stout's period. It was more costly to work than new materials. The beams and paneling were of yellow poplar, having been cut as timbered logs. Some of it was studed with square iron nails. These had to be pulled out by hand, and many broke off, later to prove a hazard in sawing.

Nearly all the visible material in the memorial is approximately 150 years old. The only modern materials shown are the machinery, plaster, paint, and replicas of the hardware. Even the six windows came from the old Vigo home, but three of them had to have the framing replaced.

The brick fireplace mantel is from the old downtown Vincennes University building, which was erected in 1878 and torn down in 1953.

LINCOLN-FREE PRESS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

A few lines concerning the Lincoln-Free Press Memorial Association, and of its part in THE WESTERN SUN restoration is not amiss.

The Association was organized on December 10, 1951, under the Indiana not-for-profit corporate act. It had for its object the restoration of the old Stout print shop to become an outright gift to the State of Indiana, for preservation, custodial care, and the maintenance of public visiting hours.

The funds, services and gifts making this project possible come from six Indiana groups of interest; namely, from the citizens and industry of Vincennes; newspapers employing printers; suppliers of printing and related industries; the book publishers in the printing and graphic art trades, and from the history minded, including some persons of Indiana birth or rearimg residing outside the state.

A preliminary financial statement indicated that the material, with all furniture shall have been assembled, will cost approximately \$20,000. This figure will include the value of certain important furnishings donated, which were originally budgeted. There were approximately eight hundred and twenty-five separate cash contributions.

CONCERNING THE START OF INDIANA PRINTING

Devers seeking the date of the start of Indiana printing meet with confusion at the outset.

Early Vincennes historians who knew Stout over the years, gave the date as being July 4, 1804.

Subsequent chroniclers fell in the trap of giving July 31, 1804, as the date.

They did this by deducing that since Vol. I, No. 2 weekly INDIANA GAZETTE bore date of August 7, (1804,) the No. 1 edition logically must have been issued one week prior thereto, or on July 31.

There are no extant editions of No. 1 to prove it.

It has been suggested that Stout made a mistake in his memory, or that perhaps there never was a No. 1 issue other than a simple one sheet "flier."

Some confusion in the dates may have originated in the fact that while on July 4, 1804, Stout's first issue of THE WESTERN SUN appeared as the successor of his INDIANA GAZETTE, totally destroyed by fire in April, 1806.

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A preliminary financial statement indicated that the material, with all furniture shall have been assembled, will cost approximately \$20,000. This figure will include the value of certain important furnishings donated, which were originally budgeted. There were approximately eight hundred and twenty-five separate cash contributions.

Ground breaking on a site of ground situated in the Harrison Park area and owned by the state, took place on March 18, 1954.

Elsewhere in this paper will be found a facsimile reproduction of the scroll attached to the wall near the front door on the left as one enters the memorial. This scroll gives the names of the Board of Trustees and Board of Governors.



THE OLD PRINT SHOP. This enlargement of a small snapshot is from the only known picture of one of Elihu Stout's publishing and printing shops. Stout occupied this building for many years before and after the fire of February 28, 1819, when the nearby premises he occupied were destroyed.

This 18 x 24 foot building stood on the east side of St. Louis (now First) street between Bunting and Perry streets. It was torn down circa 1920. Here Abraham Lincoln is supposed to have seen a printing press for the first time on March 6, 1830.

On the basis of the measurements of this old building, this memorial to printing was constructed. Ground-breaking ceremonies for the restoration were held on March 18, 1954. On August 1, 1954, the restoration was turned over to the Indiana Department of Conservation, Division of State Parks, for preservation, custodial care, and the maintenance of public visiting hours.

THIS MEMORIAL

is the grateful tribute of the people of Indiana to those sturdy pioneers who had the vision and the fortitude to establish and maintain a free press on the western frontier

THE MOVEMENT to establish this shrine was formally launched by the incorporation of the Lincoln-Free Press Memorial Association on December 10, 1951. The building was completed and placed in custody of the Indiana Department of Conservation on August 1, 1954.

This noteworthy achievement was made possible by generous donations from hundreds of individuals, groups and organizations from Indiana and elsewhere. The names of all contributors, as well as of those who have given valuable objects for furnishing and equipping the building, are listed in an appropriate book, which is open to inspection.

LINCOLN-FREE PRESS Memorial Association

Trustees	Carrie G. Stiles, Chairman James W. Ware, Secretary Harriet R. Bennett, Treasurer	Beth C. Becker, Member Roy H. George, Member Ralph F. Herk, Secretary
Board of Governors	Elihu W. Root E. J. Egan Way E. Flanagan Walter Leckie John C. McLean	Sophie C. Noland George C. Fallon Albert T. Reid Henry F. Schleser Horace S. Wells
Architect	Robert E. Bullock	Consultant
Arbiters	Frank W. Anderson, Carpenter Owen D. Stark, Carpenter	Charles H. Casper, Painter Maria E. Miller, Painter

LINCOLN-FREE PRESS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

Dedicated to the restoration of
The First Newspaper Plant in Indiana Territory.

This memorial was conceived by Indianans. It should be brought into being by the financial support of Indianans. Over and above any satisfaction to be gained in restoring a physical object of historical value there exists another value of transcendent quality. The inspirational value of this memorial will exert and stimulate a broader awareness of the need to maintain a press unfettered by restraints—governmental or otherwise! No donation from any Indianan will be too small since a breadth of state-wide interest is desirable. Each contributor will be issued an appropriate certificate and have his name engrossed upon the records of the Association where it will remain in perpetuity for reference by descendants and the historically minded.

It is estimated that \$25,000 will accomplish all purposes in the plan of restoration and for furnishings.

March 5th, 1952 is the tentative date for the dedication ceremonies. Remittances by cash, check or money order may be sent directly to the Lincoln-Free Press Memorial Association, Inc., American Bank Building, Vincennes, Indiana. If more convenient donors may send their remittances in one or more installments at specific dates. A donation form and a self-addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

It is planned to have the exercises of dedication on March 6, 1952. Hence, there is urgency to send donations now!

THIS MEMORIAL WILL BE OF NATION-WIDE INTEREST AND APPEAL

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF LINCOLN-FREE PRESS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

President, CURTIS G. SHAKE, Vincennes, Indiana

*Lawyer; former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana;
former Executive Presiding Judge, U. S. Military Tribunals, Nurnberg, Germany.*

DR. ISAAC K. BECKES, Vincennes, Indiana.
President, Vincennes University.

HOWARD R. BURNETT, Vincennes, Indiana.
*President, Old Post Association for the
Preservation and Restoration of Historic Vincennes.*

Ross H. GARRIGUS, Vincennes, Indiana
Editor, Vincennes, Indiana SUN-COMMERCIAL

MRS. FLORENCE G. WATTS, Vincennes, Indiana.
*Past Regent, Francis Vigo Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution.*

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HISTORIC VINCENNES

NOW ADDS TO ITS COMMUNITY OF VENERATED MEMORIALS



To be restored on the square where stands the First Capitol of Indiana and across the street from the William Henry Harrison mansion. Here this replica of the Stout printery as Lincoln saw it in March 1830, the first in all that part of the United States, will have perpetual care by the Department of Conservation of the State of Indiana.

THE RESTORED PLANT OF ELIHU STOUT WHERE YOUNG LINCOLN SAW HIS FIRST PRINTING PRESS

MARCH, 1830

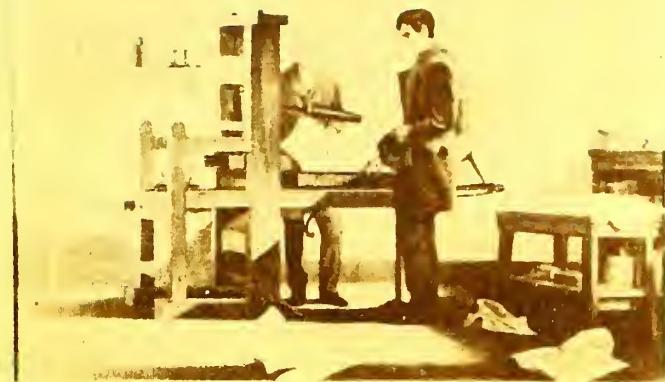


The building restoration will be brought about by the use of materials of that period utilizing plans drawn by Albert T. Reid, noted American artist and newspaper man. Mr. Reid visited the site and plotted the foundation of the original Stout printery and then drew the plans of restoration. Materials necessary are presently available.

THE MEETING OF THE TWO GREAT EMANCIPATORS

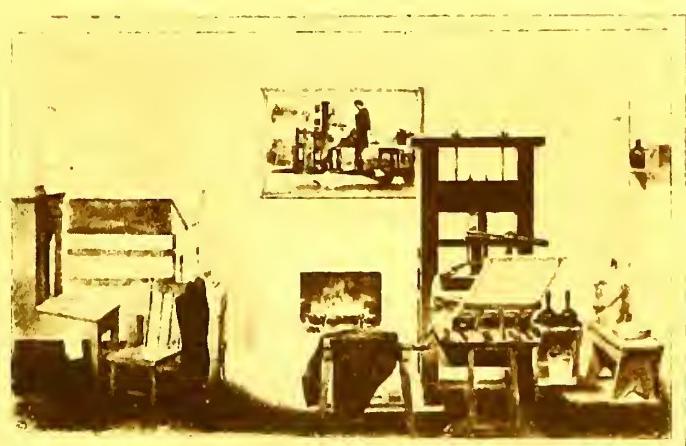
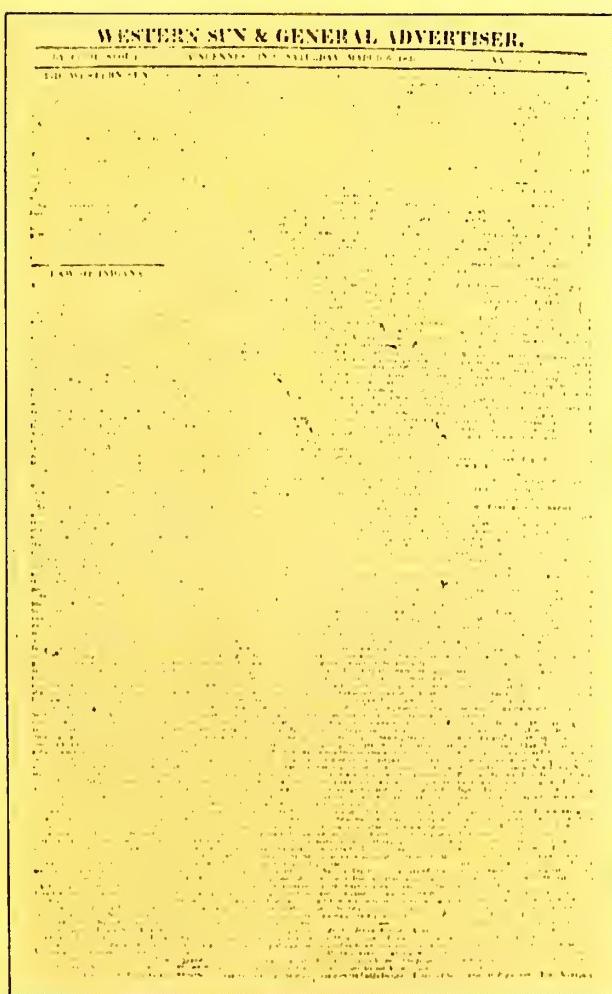
Abraham Lincoln, only three weeks past his twenty-first birthday, walked into the printing office of Elihu Stout in Vincennes early in March 1830. Mr. Stout looked at the tall young man as he stood gazing at the Ramage press.

Stepping near his young visitor, Mr. Stout took a sheet of paper and put it against the frame, which he turned down on the type bed. Giving the crank a couple of turns the bed was brought under the tympan. He reached for the lever and gave it a hard pull. Releasing it, he turned the crank to bring the opposite page of type under the tympan. Again he pulled the lever. When he rolled the bed back to its starting place, Mr. Stout lifted the printed sheet and showed it to his awed visitor. Lincoln looked on in wonderment; he had witnessed a miracle. Before his eyes the word had been recorded for all the world to see. He well could have realized this press should forever be free, for this is the first of our Freedoms.



LINCOLN SEES HIS FIRST PRINTING PRESS

Painting by Albert T. Reid based on his original drawing made for a magazine cover in 1921. Reid's drawing dramatized this event nation-wide and inaugurated the plan to restore the old Stout printing plant. On this press was printed the WESTERN SUN AND GENERAL ADVERTISER and also the statutes of the Indiana Territory, both of which Lincoln read. Interested in how they had been printed, he walked over to Stout's office from the blacksmith shop where his father was having his wagon tires shrunk on the occasion of the migration of the Lincoln family from Indiana to Illinois.



INTERIOR OF THE STOUT PRINTING OFFICE

Here, with the Ramage press, type cases, imposing stone, bench, ink stand, desk and other equipment, Mr. Reid's painting will hang over the mantel. The press is a duplicate of the one Stout used. The Stout press was sold and moved several times. Badly worn and deteriorated it was finally lost to posterity. All equipment to be used in the restoration will be authentic. No expense of time in research has been spared to make this an accurate reproduction of the plant young Lincoln saw in March 1830.

To the left is a reproduction of the front page of the issue that Lincoln probably helped print. The contents of the page reproduced are not so important as the memorialized event they call to mind.

